question should be left to the jury whether he would have committed the crime if he had been a man of sound mind. He called attention to a case which occurred in this court, where a colored woman was convicted of murder, but the judgment was set aside in the General Term. Dving soon atterward, it was indisputably discovered that she had always been insane. In that case, also, it had been held that, the defence of insanity having been brought forward, the burlen of proof was on the prosecution. He proceeded then to give a definition of insanity. No two cases of insanity were alike. The hearest case to that of Guiteau would be related by Dr. Spitzke of New York, who had told of an insane man who went into politics, mingled with the great men of the day, and supposed that he was one of them. He labored under the deutsion that he was of a great deal of importance in the campaign. Being met with such treatment as a sane man might expect, he became disappointed, his mind reverted a fiself, and he might have committed a crime in that condition. Insanity, more than anything else, was an hereditary taint, and the first question which always arose was as to the Darents and ancestors of the insane person. It was the duty of the jury to ascertain the fact whether the defendant was trying to deceive or not, because if not he was entitled to the protection of the law, In the first place, it was a very difficult thing to feigninsanity so as to deceive experts. It would appear from the evidence that Guiteau did not know anything about insanity, and some newspapers and a good many people in the community had been said with a prisoner was only feigning insanity. It was also duely in passing judgment on this subject as on others. If the newspapers were correct, the lastrot attracey himself had recentedly said that the prisoner was only feigning insanity. It was also duely an extent.—I never feign: I act myself out said to deceive an extent.

The Presence capture intentity listening to Mr. Scoville's steach.—I never feign: I act m

ne or insane.
Scoville, continuing, said that, having equained with the prisoner since he was the first hing he said when he neard of twas. "He is crazy," just as many others in the first hard said, but as President Garfield had said, Be man doing? he is crazy?" just as Blaine had said. "Why was this an must be crazy."

A thorney—A low me to say that orfield never said such a thing, and never uttered such a senti-

- said he was sane, all the time, ovide-i only speak from newspaper D strict Attorney Secretary Blaine has

is on h that he believed the man sare.

I saw these things in the newsis an I know about them. I merely
as an interration, because it seemed
it was the first thing to come into a

Illi, GUITEAU FAMILY HISTORY.

Ordine then gave a sketch of the Guiteau and its premiarities as learning on the of assanity. The family was of Huberson imbued with the intense report which had led half a million of the head France to leave their homes and he land go an destitute into foreign the prisoner's grandfather was a raily settled in Ulica, N. P., over hinely let, F. Guiteau. He (Scovile) did with the kind of their very settled in Ulica, N. P., over hinely let, F. Guiteau. He (Scovile) did with the kind of their very with the krandfather and grandmother. I fen chindren, and some of their very will be the some, and calvin. As to a the family he had not been able to the some, and layin. As to a the family he had not been able to be a family he had not been able to be a family he had not been able to be a family he had not been able to be a family he had not been able to be a family he had not been able to be a family he had not been able to be a family he had not been able to be a family he had not been able to be a family he had not been able to be a family he had not been able to be a family he had not been able to be a family he had not been able to be a family he had not been able to be a family he had not been able to be a family he had not know the second of the status of her bead not been given was a daughter bead not being tuny of his Sovihe said he did not know the said he did not had know the said he did not the control of the father. It is a status and died in that condition, are had seen Angustus, who inherited a lineau and the large of his father. the missing inject and the face of his father, and the insine tain of blood of his mother. He had not been characteristically distanced in the most and a disappointment in getting a brain agency threw his reason from its base; he became violently insine was sent to the insane asylum of Good County, and died there. This accounted for two of the staters of this family of ten and

TAWYER SCOVILLE'S SPECH

OF HINNEY FIRE PLANT OF PRIENCE IN

OF CHINNEY FIRE PLANT OF PRIENCE IN

If Aver that we will be the white of the three plants of the second of t custom which prevailed among the members of the Oneida Community at that time of meeting frequently in a large hall and publicly criticaling one another's actions and behavior was a custom which Guiteau, with his peculiarities and his egotism, found particularly opporessive. He stood it as long as he could, and then wrote him (Scoville). All this time he had been fretting because he was hampered and kept from doing what he supposed he was fit to do, and what he considered it his duty to do in promoting the kingdom of God on earth. He had never had any other controlling motive from the time he was eighteen up to the present day than this feeling of religious duty. He spent his time in New York largely in studying theological books, in recoing his Bible, and in visiting the Young law's Christian Association rooms.

Young Jien's Christian Association rooms.

STUDYING LAW IN CHICAGO.

He then commenced studying law, and in a year or two drifted to Coleago and was admitted to the bar. The gentleman who passed on his qualifications was C. H. Reed of Chicago. Reed asked him three questions, of which he answered two and missed one. That was the way he got to be a lawyer. (Laughter, in which the prisoner joined.) He attempted to practice soon ran off into a collecting business. He was a man of great terseverance and intense devotion to a man, and when he got after a debtor he gave him no peace until the man paid up or g it away, so that in that department of business he succeeded well and got a comfortable I ving for himself and wife. But if a man deneaded entirely on collecting had debts, and did not have the capacity to bring a suit for a \$10 note—to use an illustration made by the prisoner himself recently—he could not maintain his relations with his clients very long. I would appear in the evidence that he could not transact legal business.

The Prisoner (speaking as though his self-love had been hurt by Scovilie's remark)—I brought a good many selfs, and I never had the reputation of being a fool when I was a lawyer. I gave them all they wanted on the other side.

Mr. Scoville proceeded with his narrative of the prisoner's life. After the great fire in Chicago he went to New York, and being a person of most excellent and gentlemanty address, pleasant and agreeable, he had a no difficulty in going among enter strangers and geiting collection his ness.

The Prisoner—I had first-class references there, too, besides my personal appearance.

Mr. Scoville, continuing, said that at that time and all times the prisoner was a sentileman, if being genter in manner, gentle in speach, kind, considerate, constituted a gen-tieman, if being genter in manner, gentle in speach, kind, considerate, constituted a gen-STUDYING LAW IN CHICAGO.

theman.
The Prisoner-No bad habits of any kind.
[Laughter.]

Mr. Scoville said that Guiteau, when in New York, never visited saloous, never used tobacco in any shape, never drank spfrituous liquors.

in any shape, never drank sofrituous liquors, never visite; cambling places, and would not talk with persents who any used improper or profane language. He becoming related an incident of Guiteau's legal life in Cheago, where, in a larceny case to which he had been assigned, he made such a rambling speech that he convinces Mr. Reed the District Attorney, that he was insane.

The Prisoner—That is absolutely false. The rest of the statement is true. I don't wish to mingate, but I never tried a case with Charley Reed in my ide. I never had the reputation of laing a best and I have had some of the best men in New York and Chiego to deal with. What you say about my peculiarities and all that take is true, and I want the jury to understand it. A good many people will swear I am insane, for that matter.

stand it. A good many people will swear I am insane, for that matter.

GUITEAU AGAIN INTEREUPTING.

After recess Mr. Scoville continued the story of the prisoner's life. In 1874 he went to Careing. His catacity for business (such as it was begon to diminish, and he was not able to support thin seif. Mr. Scoville added that Guiteau had either the mental nor physical capacity for hard work.

The Prisoner—I had brains enough, but I had theology on my mind. That is the reason I did not get out to the law business. There is no money in theology and that is the reason I did not get neb. I am out of the business now, though, Hould angiver!

Mr. Scoville—In 1876 he was out of work, out of money, and partly out of ciching.

The Prisoner interrupting impatiently—I was alwars well dressed. Bon't put that in.

Mr. Scoville then marrated an incident which occurred when Guiteau was visiting his iscoville in readence in Visconsin. One day, while Guiteau was splitting firewead in the pathway in front of the house, a waren drove in, but could not appressed the house on account of the word obstructing the way. Mrs. Scoville told frim to remove it, but he did not day. She then lifted up a stick of wood and threw it on the grass. Instantly, without a word of warning, he raised the are against her in both his hands.

The Prisoner (breaking in excitedly)—I have

heard that story before, and it is absolutely false. Don't tell that.

Mr. Scoville concluded the narrative by telling how the family physician. Dr. Ries, had been called in and declared Guiteau to be insane, but harmlessly so. Guiteau shortly afterward went to Chicago. About that time Moody and Sankey were holding their meetings, Guiteau became interested in them and became an usher. Hearing a minister saving one day that he was uncertain about the second coming of Christ, Guiteau applied great study to the subject, and in January, 1879, started to lecture upon it.

The effort was an absolute and decided failure from beginning to end, and the newspapers showed how ridiculous the whole thing was.

The Prisoner (arrogantly)—I had new ideas on that subject, and they had not gotto them yet.

Mr. Scoville then gave a description of Guiteau's experience in trivelling from place to place lecturing, being unable to earn shough to pay the hall rent, and meeting failure everywhere. His greatest success was in Detroit, where he made \$4. (Laughter.)

The Prisoner—I had the ideas, but I had no reputation, and ideas wouldn't draw.

The prisoner seemed to greatly enjoy the recital by Mr. Scoville of the manner in which he used to beat the ratiroad's, and he declared that he had "dead-beated" from Toledo to Washington on the strength of his personni appearance with the conductors. He laughtingly asserted that he had been twice put off a train between New York and Newark. Upon Mr. Scoville satid that the prisoner had been extremely susceptible to the influence of women, and upon the least provocation would talk to a indy as iong as she would permit him.

The Prisoner (excitedly)—It is not true.

Mr. Scoville said that the prisoner had been extremely susceptible to the influence of women, and upon the least provocation would talk to a indy as iong as he would permit him.

The Prisoner fexcitedly—It is not true.

Mr. Scoville said that Guiteau conceived the idea of publishing his lectures, and he was again interructed by the pri

The Prisoner (emphatically)—That is not true.

NOT A JOKER.

"That man." said Mr. Scoville, "never made a joke knowingly. He made one the other day, when he said that he had an interest in this case; but he did not know it until afterward. He never made a joke in his life knowingly. Everything he eyer did was done in earnest; and therefore since he has been conflued in juil he has in sober earnest given items of his life to Mr. Corkhill and to his stemagrapher, and concluded by saying that he was in search of a wife." [Laughter.]

"Nothing very jokey about that," broke in the prisoner, with apparent indignation; "that was business." [Laughter.]

"And he said," continued Mr. Scoville, not notiong the interruption, "that any lady of good family, any Christian lady, wanting a husband, might correspond with him in confidence and sincerity. He expected that would bring responses." [Laughter.]

"Ige a response from a lady worth \$100,000; that was not bad," replied the prisoner triumphantly.

"He expected," continued Mr. Scoville, "that

umphantly.
"He expected," continued Mr. Scoville, "that the time would soon come when its covine, that the time would soon come when the great dan-ger which hangs over his head in this trial would be removed; when he would be vindi-cated, as he calls it, by your verdict; when he cated, as he calls it, by your verthet; when he could go out a tree man, and could reciprocate such attentions, and could make himself the honored hustand of an honored wife. I say that he has done that in good tain, believing everything to be just as I stated. It was no joke with him, and yet the prosecution say that he is a same man. His notice published to the world brought one response, which shows that there is one woman in the United States who probably has lost her reason also."

The Prisoner tangrity—I wrote her two letters, and she wrote metwo. You suppressed

er, excitedly, and gesticulating wildly. Thene Scoville was lying."

Mr. Scoville-I understand that this evidence is coming: I understand that it is pericetly competent. I will not reply to Mr. Corshill at present for his insunation. When the time comes for the argument of this case he will get his answer.

The significant tone in which this was said called forth applause from the speciators.

The Prisoner—You will not have any success from the Lord by lying. You lie. I've found you out, When a man lies to me once I never believe him again. You have lied to me once, and that is played out.

The prisoner, in making this speech, seemed to be convuised with passion, and it was in vain that his brother and sister tried to quiet him.

Mr. Scoville—Ai I want in this case is that the truth shall pravail.

The Prisoner—That is what I want, and I am going to have it, too.

NO CLAP-TRAP EVIDENCE.

going to have it, too.

NO CLAP-TRAP EVIDENCE.

Mr. Scoville, to the Jury—All I want is that the truth shall prevail. If there is any evidence brought before you you have an opportunity to criticise it any way you please, and if you believe I produce an item of evidence for theatrical effect, without an earnest conviction that it is just and proper to be done. I want you not only to reject it, but to charge it against me with tenfold effect in your verdict. [Applause,] Mr. Scoville noticed another little secularity about the prisoner; he had been called when

Mr. Scovilie noticed another little peculiarity about the prisoner; he had been called when a boy—

The Prisoner—Julius Cæsar. I never liked the name and do not have it; too much of the negro about it.

Mr. Scoville—The name, as I understand, was Julius Charles. He was called Julius until alter he went to the Oneida Community, when he took an antipathy to the name tecause, as he said, Julius Cæsar was a Roman name, or a negro name. He required everybody to call him Charles, leaving the "J" still in his name, and he did not answer if he was called Julius. That continued until about a year ago, when his antipathy to the name had grown so great that he insisted on dropping the "J" altogether.

Mr. Scoville then proposed to read abundle of letters written by the prisoner, dating back to 1853, as showing the bent of his mind. The District Attorney objected, but Mr. Scoville was nermitted to read them. Most of them were addressed to Mrs. Scoville and some to himself. Those of the earliest date, 1858, show nothing peculiar, but gradually they drift into a religious turn, quoting texts of Scripture, and an peculiar to the gradually they drift into a religious turn, quoting texts of Scripture, and an peculiar of them is more marked a ter he went to the Oneida Community, the first letter from which is dated in February, 1861. In this he supports the doctrines of the Community, When this letter was read the prisoner said:

"I forgot that letter," It is a very good representation of the influence under which I lived for six years. I was not aware that it was in existence."

The last letter from Oneida was dated the 12th

resentation of the influence under which I lived for six years. I was not aware that it was in existence."

The last letter from Oneida was dated the 12th of October, 1866, and stated that his views had changed; that he desired to leave the Community and go to New York to qualify for a position in some bank, and asking Mr. Scoville to send him 550.

The Prisoner-I was recovering from my insanity then, got up under their influence. I was getting my eyes open then, away from those miserable people. I had been six years subject to their fanaticism.

The next telters read were from New York and Brock 51 in 1867 and 1868. There were no striking peculiarities in any of these, except where they deal with religious subjects.

At this stage of the opening, the case went over until to-morrow.

Battle Criek, Mich., Nov. 22.—Dr. O. Guitean of this city, cousin of the assessin, has received a subjectma to feetily for the defence. He says that he will not go to Washington, as he believes that his relative should receive the full penalty for his crime.

William Jones, who was committed to jull yeaterday on a charge of assault with intent to kill Guitean, was released this morning on 55000 bail. E. G. Wheeler and Sebastian Aman becoming his sureties.

In her third piano recital to morrow afternoon, Flor-ence Confeston will be assisted by Siz Campainin and Nice Perm.
The Gran French opera company will arrive on Friday from Havana and will all ear at Abbey's Pers Theatre on Monday. The engagement here is not more multia-The company leaves on Thursday, Dec. 7, for Mexico.

Our Boys. They will smoke something. Tobacco is injurious but Marshall's Prepared Cubeb Ciga ettes are not. "Ver-boin sap."—440.

Health, hope, and hopothess are restored by the use of Lydia F. Pinchum's Vegetable Compound. It is a neature cure for all those meads a from which women sufferso much. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinsham. 253 Western avenue, Lynn. Mass. for namphiets—ads.

TEN LIVES LOST BY DELAY

Due to Blintory Action, Coroner Herrman continued the taking of testimony yesterday in the inquest of the ten persons killed by the falling of the Grand street tenements. John J. Hill, whose wife, son, and infant were killed, said that not until the morning of the accident did he notice that they were unsafe. He subjet one of his rooms in 53 Grand street to Mr. Johnson. On the morning of the accident the witness found the door of his lodg-er's room an inch out of joint. He took the key to the door, and after promising Johnson that he would see Mr. O'Brien, the landlord, and get the door fixed, Mr. Hill went into his front room. Then he heard a cracking noise. His room. Then he heard a cracking noise. His the game:

baby lay asleep on the bed in the room where he was standing, and Mr. Hill selzed him and the was standing, and Mr. Hill selzed him and the bedroom close to the kitchen in the rear. His bedroom close to the kitchen in the rear. His wife said to him: "What's that?" They saw simultaneously a break in the party wall, and Thomas J. Gallagher, the man who strikes

and to descend to the street when the wails opened and the floor shot from under them. They disappeared in a heap. Mr. Hill was thrown near the centre of the building, and was held by the leg while his ankle was twisted. It was pitchy dark all aroused him, and he could hear women and children crying. He recognized the cry of his baby boy (Mr. Hill's voice trembled, and he could not speak for a little while), and tried to get to him, but he was pinned fast. He was rescued in three hours and his wife in seven hours after the buildings fell. His wife died the same night, and his children were taken out of the ruins dead. Mr. Hill added that he never heard that the buildings were unsafe, but that he had asked Mr. O'Brien to fix the walls where the plastering had cracked, and the landlors had said that the necessary repairs would be made very soon. As Mr. Hill was failing, he said, the South Fifth avenue wall tell outward, and the party wail parted in the centre, part of it falling forward toward Grand Street, testified that since the accident he had sold the for to Mr. Holland, his partner in the liquor stand in the firststery. He boundatthe property, he said, on June 12, 1878, and in the same year he put new foundations under the building, for 20 feet from the corner on Grand street, testified that since the accident he had sold the for to Mr. Holland, his partner in the liquor stand in the firststery. He boundations the building, to 70 feet from the corner on Grand street, and for 41 feet on South Fifth avenue. The store front of both streets was built anew, and four iron columns put into the store front. He did not disturb the foundations of the next building, he was sure, and the pians from which he worked had been submitted to and approved by the Bureau of Inspection. William Foper, since dead, was the builder who superintended the work. In March, 1879, Mr. O'Brien said he builting, and took off some of the peaked roof. The work was done under the supervision of the Bureau of Inspection, and John Lerscher of 4 walls opened and the floor shot from

they started to go out into the hallway and to descend to the street when the

nick street, a carpenter, did the work.

Between Oct. 15 and Oct. 20 Mr. O Brien said he noticed a crack in the party wall in the second story of his building, between the chimney and the window facing on Grand street. He looked through the building and found that the crack extended from the second story of the building to the flooring on the fourth story. The next day he and Mr. Lerscher found that the party wall was cracked even worse on the other side in 55 Grand street. The crack corresponded with that on his side of the wall, but it was about an inch and a half wide at the bottom and an inch at the top. Mr. Lerscher, after examining both buildings, said that he could not say what ought to be done until the examiner from the Bureau of Inspection should survey it. The witness went to W. C. Hanna, a builder in Grand street, and procured a man's services in examining the buildings, and advised the witness to report to the Bureau of Inspection. He went to the office of the Inspection. He went to the office of the Inspection. The clerk complained that he was busy all the time, but he distend while Mr. O'Brien reported what repairs were necessary to the houses. That was on Oct 27.

On Now, I the witness returned to the bureau and assed whether the report of the examiner had been handed in yet. The clerk asked him how long it had been since the complaint was fied. The witness said ten days. Then the clerk went away and presently returned and said in an injured tone that the complaint was fied. The witness said ten days. Then the clerk went away and presently returned and said in an injured tone that the complaint was only four days old. We have a hundred cases

is one woman in the United States who probably has lost her reason also."

The Prisoner (anarrity)—I wrote her two letters and she words with the rest, I have been looking for a response to the rest, I have been looking for a response to may four days old. The whites an anily letter for three weeks, and I am certain or you have fied about it. I tell you so publicary the waste and the majoring to follow her. I am going to follow her. I flaughter.]

Mr. Sowville—The letters Guiteau wrote I did not send.

Sowille—The letters Guiteau wrote I did not send.

The District Atterney—May it please your Honor, Mr. Sowville knows as well as your floor, Mr. Sowville knows as well as your Honor, Mr. Sowville knows as well as your floor, Mr. Sowvill

O'Briensharriy. "I didn't consider the matter of expense at all," he said in answer to questions. I tool the examiner from the Bireau of Inspection that I didn't want a cheap job done. If I had known that any short erious thing would have happened I would have fixed it miself. No; I dra not notify the tenants of what Mr. Hyde had said when he made the examination as he gave them no notice that the building was unsafe."

A Juror—Did you have to get permission from the toureau to prevent your property from destruction?

Witness—I didn't know that I had any rights in the natter.

Another Juror—When the man from Hanna's office examined the building didn't you feel that the building was unsafe, and if so, why didn't you get a built-er to shore it up?

Witness—Nobody told me there was immediate danger.

diste danger.

Mrs. Minnie Saville, mother of Mary Saville.

17 years old, and Dolly, 7 years, the former of whom died four days after the accident and the latter taken dead from the ruins, testiled that feetore the accident the wall paper began to craes. She asked the examiner when he came whether there was any darker in the saving the whether there was any danger in staying in the building. He replied that she need not lear.

Yet No Traces of the Jeannette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.- Under date of Oct. 16 WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Under date of Oct. 16
Least Berry writes from 8a Lawrence Bay reporting
that he arrived there the morning before. After this report of Sept. 27 for went to literall I-land, where he
se excited for traces of the Jean stee without highing a syter forms a carry six the least to be 100 H. loss mid-liplast. Librat Berry then went to the quastor 8 berns for
losing to the heavy sea count not evin a heat salare
after waiting forty-eight hours for better we there he
cave up informs, and put soft for an island heat cape
sent e, where he cracked a librate, and left Master U. F.
Purman in command of a pair 3 of 84 to reclaim until the
ice will permit of their being taxen off a lain.

NORTH TROY, Vt., Nov. 22.-In the town of Pation, just across the Can dian border, an orphan boy named Sweet aged 7, who was taken from the Home Lie bestitute thildren at K swelfon. Quebec, by Win Pote a sentiate third and T display some Crue free include the line of the sential field but their captains as some expected.

The Kentucky War tiver.

GRAYSON, Nov. 22.-Yesterday the Hon. G. W. Herron, member clear of the Legislature, visited the camp of the Regulators in Editott County, and personned them to dislated. They also promised never to a searble again a Regulators. The M. de ators have gone nome, and all danger of war in Editott County is ever.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.-Paddy Hyan's friends here eny that his belit with sampson will come of my Pep. 7, 1882, at New Orleans, also that Ryan is here, and has not a Set gone into training. Meantline Ryan is invisible at his place of business here.

THE WEEKLY SUN, published this morning,

Charles Gusteau on Trial-Violent and Extraordinary Beliation of the Primer - His Appeal to the Legal Procession - Althoustive Evidence as to the Assassing to the Control of the Primer - His Appeal to the Legal Procession of the Procession to Provide the Assassing to the Control of the Procession to Provide the Assassing to the Procession of the Procession to Provide the Assassing the Control of the Procession to Provide the Assassing the South Control of the Procession of the Procession of the Assassing the Procession of the Pro THE WELLT SEN CONTROLS A COMPLETE SPITSONS OF the news of the West from all parts of the United States and he American comment. Codes in wrappers reads for mailing to the end country may be find as the deak of our

McAlpin's Virgin Leaf Fine Cut - 4/2.

The most durable uniterlias are Keep's Patent Pro-to-ted Rit Uniterlias. They are attended than all others. A final will reastly while Livet substituting Keep Manual Co., 1, 1911 GaT are alway. St Norman At - Ats.

The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "fe-maie weakness" and kindres "Se-tions. Be drugglets.

The Falling of the Grand Street Tenements Dion's Close Contest with Schaefer-Wallace

ting both their grievance, which contradicts the statement of Messrs, Straiton & Storm, They say: the statement of Messers, Straiton & Storm, They say:

About one year are Messers Straiton & Storm had a brise of flexible with their strain peckers, which was beauty and their strain peckers, which was beauty and the brains of the Board of Aristrating, whose flexibles was in even of the signar eachers. The braining after the decision was reinfored Mr. George Storm Commission about the affire, and said we had seed upone to the consistence of the flexible and the results of the flexible straining and the persons of the flexible straining and the s

yesterias, and vomited blood, but to day he is greatly improved. The Minister of Finance has resized. Sen. Trevine intends to resign the portfolio of the War Office. He will be accesseded by Gen. Sarrio. There are many musics of important changes in the Cabinet and in the forcist missions.

CL. R. 6s at 8%. 1013 1014 Mo. Pacific. 1044 1045 U. R. 6s at 8%. 102 1024 Wich central 92% 92% 15.4s c. 118% 132% Will 2 M. P. 10. 1017 1075 U. R. 6s c. 118% 132% Will 2 M. P. 10. 1017 1075 U. R. 6s c. 116% 137 Wor. 2 Besser. 124% No. E 2 Tol. 39% 193% 105 U. R. 6s c. 116% 137 Wor. 2 Besser. 124% Nah. 2 Char. 105 105 107 Wor. 2 M. 105 107 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 Will 2 M. F. 6s c. 116% 137 Norf. 2 Will 2 Wil

Tunsday, Nov. 22.

The stock market in the early dealings was quite variable; the only important changes, however, were an advance in Manhattan Elevated and a decline in Metropolitan Elevated and a decline in Metropolitan Elevated. At the first board there was a pretty general decline of 1901 W cent. followed by a partial recovery, and there was much activity in New York Central, Eric common, Lake Shore, New York Central, Eric common, Lake Shore, New York Central, Eric common, Lake Shore, New York Central, Western Union Teagraph, Union Pacific, St. Pau. Denver and Rio Grande, Texas and Pacific, and Wabash and St. Louis. Other leading fancies were comparatively quief. Between calls the only feature was the decline of Denver and Rio Grande to St. The second board was rather better at its close, though quiet. The latest dealings reflected a stronger, but not active, market. The more imperiant changes for the day were as follows: Declined—Canada, Southern, 18: C., C. and Indiana Central, 3: Denver and Rio Grande, 18: Erie, S: Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, 1: Illinois Central, 3: Metropolitan Elevated, 18: New York Elevated, 1: New York Central, 3: Ontario and Western, 5: Peoria, D. and E., N. Texas Pacific, S: Wabash and Pacific common, 3: Wabash and Pacific preferred, 11st. C., S. and Cleveland, 18: Oregon Navigation, 18.

Governments were very quiet, and State bonds dull and weak. Rallroad bonds were generally quiet, but there was a large movement in Beston, H. and E. Ists, and the price advanced 4 Pecnt.

Money on call, 6 P cent, and a small commission, but the close was at 5 F cent, Sterling exchange weak at \$4.83 \ \$4.84 \ \$6.5 \ \$1.85

and \$4.79\\$\\$4.80\\$ for time bills.

Receipts of internal revenue to-day, \$386,-153; customs, \$485.059; national bank notes for redemption, \$275.000.

Bullion to the amount of £65.000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. Paris advices quote 3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents at \$5.70, and exchange on London at \$25.24. The Berlin correspondent of the London Morning Post says that the export of gold from Russia increases rapidly.

correspondent of the London Morning Post says that the export of gold from Russia increases rapidly.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company declared to-day a dividend of 2 % cent., or \$1 per share. This is the first dividend by this company for some years.

The report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the year ending Sept. 30 shows gross earnings, \$18,463,577, and not earnings, \$7,073,398. Dividends were paid during the year amounting to 10 % cent. on a capital of \$14,783,300. The report speaks exultingly of the exceptional and highly conservative system of the company, by which more than \$42,000,000 of not earnings, unrepresented by stock or bonds, have been invested during a long series of years in great and valuable improvements and extensions, in connecting lines, in the great from bridges over the Ohio River, in elevators, wharves, plers, docks, terminal facilities, &c., and says that it has enabled dividends to be continued when otherwise they would have been suspended. It strikes us, however, that an investment of \$42,000,000 surplus earnings and \$14,783,300 capital in such a menner that the whole \$56,783,300 only yields dividends of \$1,478,330 per annum, or about 25 % cent, is not one of such transcendent wisdom as to justify self-congratulation.

New York Markets.

TURSDAY, Nov. 22.—FLOUR AND MEAL—The market was very dull, and some further reductions in our flurrer must be made. Very few. "patents," bring over 55. We quote: Flour—No. 2, 25 20244 25, superfine. 10. Parties finishes. Very lew patents: firms over \$5. We quote: Flour-80. 2, \$1.206.54.25; surerfine. \$4.25.685.25; extra sprine. \$5.25.685.30; Western suring. XX and XXX. \$5.65.681.5. Western winter support extras. \$5.50.685.35; do. XX and XXX. \$6.655.35; western winter support extras. \$5.50.685.35; do. XX and XXX. \$6.655.35; do. XX and XX

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATORE ALMANAC-THIS DAT. Sun rises ..., 6 57 Sun sets ... 4 37 Moon sets .. 6 30 Moon Sets ... 6 30 Hold Water-trus Day.

Sandy Hook. 8 30 Gov. Island .. 8 (8) Hell Gate ... 10 57

Arrived-Tunspay, Nov. 22.

S. Furnessia, Small, Giasgow Nov. 10, and Moville 11th.
S. Fertinand de Lessepa, Basqueane, Marsoilles (cr.
S. and Labon Nov. 6
S. City of Macon, Kempton, Savannah.
S. Chalmette, Reed, New Orleans.
S. Viannatian, Kelly, Richmond.
S. Manhatian, Kelly, Richmond.
S. Nestune, Berry, Boston.
Ship Don Eurique, Cremor, Singapore.
Ship cloaming, Diasmore, Bremen,
Bark Lessepa, Elicipen, Harrow.

Ensiness Flotices. Worth

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MARRIED.

MARRIED.

DUNCAN-SWANSHORD.—Nov. 20, at Grace Chapel, by the Rev. A. Beach Carler, D. B., Robert T. Duncan to Kittle M., daughter of William Swanshore.

PARSON—LOUNSHERY.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Saturday, the 19th inst. by the Rev. David Moore, Frederick H. Parson to Mrs. Anna R. Lounshery, both of Brooklyn. SUISCO—118BS.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. George Phelps, William D. Scisco to Addle T. Gibbs, both of Astoria, L. I.

\_\_\_ DIED. ALRIDGE .- In Philadelphia, Nov. 19, Mrs. Mary Ann ALRIDGE—In Printed Action of the Control of the Con called L.—In Cumperland, R. I., Nov. 18, Olivy Carstill, aged 85 years.

EIKE.—On Sunday, Nov. 20, at his parents' residence,
193 Av. B. Ernest D. Eike, Jr., son of Ernest and Mary
Eike, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeration Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M., from Eike, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the fluorest on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M., from the Church of St. Clement, West Mat.

10.01D.—In Philadelphia, Nov. 21, John Floyd, aced St. 10.01D.—In Philadelphia, Nov. 21, John Floyd, aced Folk. —Suddenly, at Newtown, L. L. Nov. 22, John S. Folk, in the 75th year of the sage.

Relatives and fromts of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Prochs brian Church, Newtown, L. L., on Thursday, the 24th, at 3 P. M. Gill, Ellan,—On Senday, Nov. 20, John Gilelan, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, 114th st. and Picasant ay, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock KEENEY—In North Manchester, Count, Nov. 21, Mrs. Mary Keeney, aged 89 years.

LOUGHEAN.—At Yonkers, on Nov. 20, Catherine Loughran, sped 65 years.

LOUGHEAN.—At Yonkers, on Nov. 24, Catherine Loughran, sped 65 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to atland her funeral from her late residence, 42 Fairsale in voir Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock.

LUDINGTON.—In West Springfield, Mass. Nov. 20, Mrs Emme Ludington, aged by years.

PIKE.—In Boston, Nov. 20, David Pike, for many years a city missionery, aged 88 years.

VINK.—In Billestf City, Md. Nov. 17, Mrs. Americans rine Vink, aged 87 years.

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